

1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the current situation and what needs to be changed.

2. The second step is to set goals. These should be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound.

3. The third step is to develop a plan. This involves determining the steps that need to be taken to achieve the goals.

4. The fourth step is to implement the plan. This involves putting the plan into action and making any necessary adjustments.

5. The fifth step is to evaluate the results. This involves assessing the progress made and determining if the goals have been achieved.

6. The sixth step is to reflect on the process. This involves thinking about what worked well and what could be improved for next time.

7. The seventh step is to share the results. This involves communicating the findings to others who may be interested.

8. The eighth step is to celebrate success. This involves acknowledging the achievements and rewarding the team.

9. The ninth step is to learn from the experience. This involves identifying lessons learned and applying them to future projects.

10. The tenth step is to continue to improve. This involves staying open to feedback and constantly seeking ways to enhance performance.

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INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION

(Assistant Examiner)

Total Claims Allowed:

11

(Primary Examiner)

O.G. Print Claim(s)	O.G. Print Figure
1. A method for determining the relative concentration of a specific component in a mixture, comprising the steps of: (a) measuring the intensity of a specific peak in a chromatogram; (b) comparing the measured intensity to a reference intensity; and (c) determining the relative concentration based on the comparison.	Figure 1: A chromatogram showing a single sharp peak at a retention time of approximately 10 minutes. The y-axis is labeled 'Intensity' and the x-axis is labeled 'Retention Time (min)'.
2. A method for determining the relative concentration of a specific component in a mixture, comprising the steps of: (a) measuring the area under a specific peak in a chromatogram; (b) comparing the measured area to a reference area; and (c) determining the relative concentration based on the comparison.	Figure 2: A chromatogram showing a single broad peak at a retention time of approximately 10 minutes. The y-axis is labeled 'Intensity' and the x-axis is labeled 'Retention Time (min)'.
3. A method for determining the relative concentration of a specific component in a mixture, comprising the steps of: (a) measuring the height of a specific peak in a chromatogram; (b) comparing the measured height to a reference height; and (c) determining the relative concentration based on the comparison.	Figure 3: A chromatogram showing a single sharp peak at a retention time of approximately 10 minutes. The y-axis is labeled 'Intensity' and the x-axis is labeled 'Retention Time (min)'.
4. A method for determining the relative concentration of a specific component in a mixture, comprising the steps of: (a) measuring the width of a specific peak in a chromatogram; (b) comparing the measured width to a reference width; and (c) determining the relative concentration based on the comparison.	Figure 4: A chromatogram showing a single broad peak at a retention time of approximately 10 minutes. The y-axis is labeled 'Intensity' and the x-axis is labeled 'Retention Time (min)'.
5. A method for determining the relative concentration of a specific component in a mixture, comprising the steps of: (a) measuring the area under a specific peak in a chromatogram; (b) comparing the measured area to a reference area; and (c) determining the relative concentration based on the comparison.	Figure 5: A chromatogram showing a single broad peak at a retention time of approximately 10 minutes. The y-axis is labeled 'Intensity' and the x-axis is labeled 'Retention Time (min)'.
6. A method for determining the relative concentration of a specific component in a mixture, comprising the steps of: (a) measuring the height of a specific peak in a chromatogram; (b) comparing the measured height to a reference height; and (c) determining the relative concentration based on the comparison.	Figure 6: A chromatogram showing a single sharp peak at a retention time of approximately 10 minutes. The y-axis is labeled 'Intensity' and the x-axis is labeled 'Retention Time (min)'.
7. A method for determining the relative concentration of a specific component in a mixture, comprising the steps of: (a) measuring the width of a specific peak in a chromatogram; (b) comparing the measured width to a reference width; and (c) determining the relative concentration based on the comparison.	Figure 7: A chromatogram showing a single broad peak at a retention time of approximately 10 minutes. The y-axis is labeled 'Intensity' and the x-axis is labeled 'Retention Time (min)'.
8. A method for determining the relative concentration of a specific component in a mixture, comprising the steps of: (a) measuring the area under a specific peak in a chromatogram; (b) comparing the measured area to a reference area; and (c) determining the relative concentration based on the comparison.	Figure 8: A chromatogram showing a single broad peak at a retention time of approximately 10 minutes. The y-axis is labeled 'Intensity' and the x-axis is labeled 'Retention Time (min)'.
9. A method for determining the relative concentration of a specific component in a mixture, comprising the steps of: (a) measuring the height of a specific peak in a chromatogram; (b) comparing the measured height to a reference height; and (c) determining the relative concentration based on the comparison.	Figure 9: A chromatogram showing a single sharp peak at a retention time of approximately 10 minutes. The y-axis is labeled 'Intensity' and the x-axis is labeled 'Retention Time (min)'.
10. A method for determining the relative concentration of a specific component in a mixture, comprising the steps of: (a) measuring the width of a specific peak in a chromatogram; (b) comparing the measured width to a reference width; and (c) determining the relative concentration based on the comparison.	Figure 10: A chromatogram showing a single broad peak at a retention time of approximately 10 minutes. The y-axis is labeled 'Intensity' and the x-axis is labeled 'Retention Time (min)'.

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